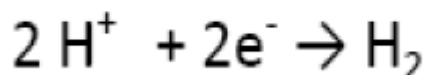
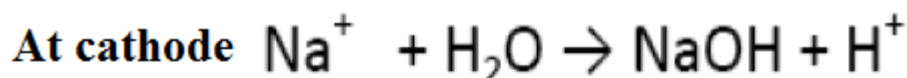
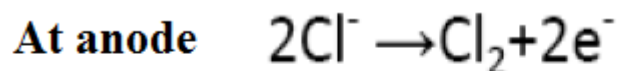




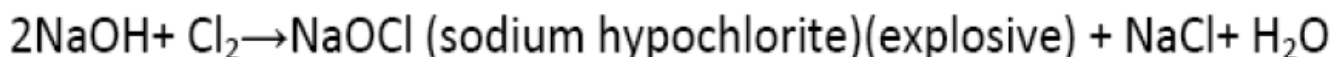
Model Answer

Q1:

[1] (A) Cathode and anode, respectively.



[2] (D) Sodium chloride, sodium hypochlorite, and water.



[3] (C) Lead chamber

In this method nitrogen oxides were used as catalysts.

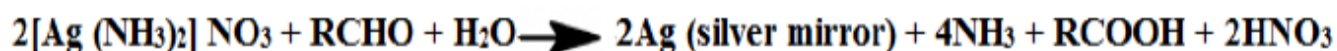
[4] (D) Contact

In this method vanadium pentoxide were used as catalysts.

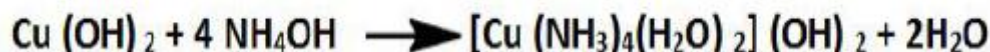
[5] (A) Oleum



[6] (B) silver



[7] (C) Schweizer's reagent



[8] Heating ammonium carbamate gives (B) Organic fertilizers



[9] In the reaction of BCl_3 with NH_3 (A) BCl_3 is acid and NH_3 is a base



Acceptor **Donor**

**Not contain free lone pair
of electron**

**Contain free lone
pair of electron**

[10] Solution of sodium carbonate is (C) basic



[11] Knowing that oxidation no of Sn equals +2, $\text{Na}_4 [\text{Sn} (\text{OH})_x]$ (C) $x=6$

$$-6 + 2 = -4$$

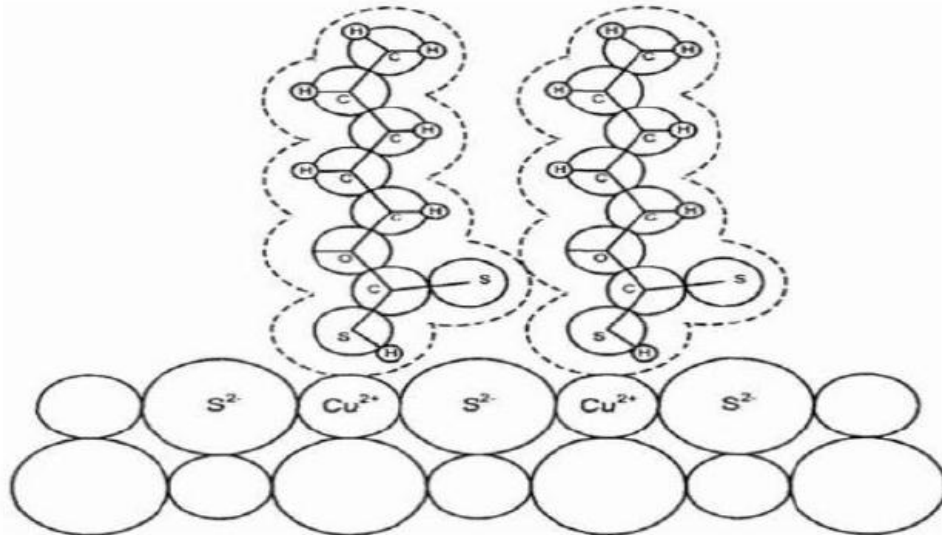
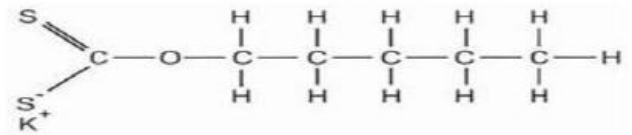
[12] (B) trichloroacetic acid > acetic acid in acidity

The small pKa value produces strong acid.

Q2:

Collectors

- ★ Substances that create the water repellent surfaces on copper minerals
- ★ They have a polar (charged) end and non-polar (hydrocarbon) end
- ★ They attach their polar (charged) end to the mineral surface (which is itself polar) leaving the non-polar hydrocarbon end extended outwards
- ★ Example Potassium amyI xanthate



Reactions occurred at convertor

Blister copper production process

